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Title: SOLVENT SWELL FOR TEXTURING RESINOUS MATERIAL
AND DESMEARING AND REMOVING RESINOUS MATERIAL

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**SOLVENT SWELL FOR TEXTURING RESINOUS MATERIAL AND
DESMEARING AND REMOVING RESINOUS MATERIAL**

Background of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a solvent swell composition and method for texturing resinous material as well as desmearing and removing resinous material from a substrate. More specifically, the present invention is directed to a lactone containing solvent swell composition and method for texturing resinous material as well as de-smearing and removing resinous material from a substrate.

Coating or plating a nonconductive substrate with a continuous metal coating or patterned or discontinuous metal coating or plating has been employed in a number of industries and applications for many years. Such substrates are often composite substrates composed of a resin sheet having a thin metal foil laminated or clad to both sides of the plastic sheet leaving the nonconductive plastic sandwiched between the two metal surfaces. Holes are often drilled through the metal clad and the resin exposing the resin where the holes are drilled. The composite substrates, after being metal plated, may be used to produce printed circuit boards for electrical or electronic applications.

Hole forming operations in resin containing materials often result in the smearing of resin over the interior wall or barrel of the hole. This resin smear is primarily attributable to the generation or utilization of temperatures exceeding those at which resinous components decompose during the hole forming process.

Where holes are drilled in epoxy impregnated fiberglass laminate materials, such as those employed to make printed circuit boards, friction of the drill bit against the material raises the temperature of the bit. Often drill bit temperatures are generated which exceed the decomposition temperature of many resin systems. The drill bit thus picks up resinous components on its course through the material being drilled, and this resinous accretion is smeared in the barrel of the hole. In laser drilling operations, to contact interior conductors in

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organic insulating substrates, a similar resinous accretion or smear can develop on the exposed conductor surface.

While the problem of resin smear on the hole walls may be ignored in some applications, it is at times imperative that it be removed such as in the manufacture of printed circuit boards. Printed circuit boards are used for a variety of electrical applications and provide the advantage of conservation of weight and space. A printed circuit board comprises one or more circuit layers, each circuit layer separated from another by one or more layers of dielectric material. Circuit layers are formed by patterning a copper layer on the polymeric substrate. Printed circuits are then formed on the copper layers by techniques well known to the art, for example print and etch to define and produce the circuit traces, that is, discrete circuit lines in a desired circuit pattern. Once the circuit patterns are formed, a stack is formed comprising multiple circuit layers separated from each other by a dielectric layer, typically a resin-containing material such as epoxy, epoxy/glass or polyimide. Once the stack is formed, it is subjected to heat and pressure to form the laminated multilayer circuit board. When such a multilayer circuit board is made, holes are formed in the resin-containing material that includes a plurality of parallel planar metallic conductors, with the hole perpendicular to, and communicating with, two or more parallel metallic conductors. It is often desired to metallize the hole walls in order to form a conductive path between two or more of the metallic conductors. In such instances, the resin smear must be removed from the hole walls through the metallic conductors if conductive contact between the metallized hole wall and the metallic conductors is to be achieved. Thus, when circuit board holes are drilled through a copper clad base polymeric substrate or through a laminate containing internal conductor planes such as in a multilayer circuit board, resin smear on the metallic surfaces exposed to the walls of the holes must be removed to achieve proper functioning of the metallized, or plated, through-holes.

Plated through-holes, as described above, are useful as electrical connections between printed circuits having metallic conductors on both sides of the resinous or plastic laminate or between two or more of the various planes and surface conductor layers in multilayer boards. The electrical and mechanical integrity required for this function can only be attained by insuring

complete removal of resinous materials from the entire inner circumference of the portion of the metallic conductor exposed by the hole.

Numerous methods are known for removing resin smear. For example, plasma is widely used which removes resinous components by vapourisation. Another approach is a mechanical one and involves channeling a dry or wet stream of abrasive particles through such holes. A similar method uses hydraulic pressure to force a thick slurry of abrasive material through the holes. However, these mechanical methods are slow and difficult to control and complete removal of smear in all holes in a given circuit board is difficult to achieve.

Chemical methods are used to desmear holes formed during printed circuit board manufacture. The most common chemical method is treatment with a permanganate solution, such as potassium or sodium permanganate. In general, such permanganate solutions are alkaline.

Permanganate treatment is also used to texturize or micro-roughen the surface of resinous material, such as dielectrics used in printed wiring board manufacture. While not intending to be bound by theory, such textured surfaces are thought to improve metal, particularly copper, adhesion to the resinous material. Resinous materials show a relatively poor affinity for metal and to promote a stronger bond between a resinous substrate and a metallic coating the art has frequently resorted to micro-roughening or texturing the resinous surface to provide locking or keying between the surface and a metal coating. Thus, texturing resinous material with permanganate treatment is important in obtaining a metal coating on the resinous material.

Permanganate treatment involves three different treatment solutions used sequentially. They are (1) a solvent swell solution, (2) a permanganate desmear solution, and (3) a neutralization solution. A printed wiring board is dipped or otherwise exposed to each solution with water rinse baths employed between each of these three treatment solutions.

The solvent swell solution or composition typically contains an organic solvent or a mixture of solvents which renders the resinous material more amenable to removal by the permanganate. Such solvent swell compositions are generally alkaline. For example, European Patent Application EP 454 929 (Retallick et al.) discloses a method for improving the adhesion of metal

product. Consequently, strong adhesion between a resin substrate and the metal layer is essential for any application in which the product is subjected to significant temperature fluctuations. More importantly, the strong adhesion between resins and metal layers is such that de-lamination does not occur during use of the product. Thus, the life of the product is prolonged.

Accordingly, there is a need for solvent swell techniques that are effective in substantially increasing the texturing of resinous material to improve adhesion between a resinous material and a metal layer.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a solvent swell composition containing a lactone and a method of using the composition to treat a resinous substrate such that the solvent swell conditions the resinous substrate for texturing or micro-roughening with an etchant. Advantageously, the lactone containing solvent swell compositions contain a lactone in a sufficient amount to condition a resinous substrate such that contacting the conditioned resinous substrate with an etchant provides porous texturing of the resinous substrate. The porous resinous substrate provides a mechanical means by which a deposited metal may anchor onto the resinous surface to form the high integrity bond with the resin. Such high integrity bonding prevents warping, blistering and cracking of the metallized substrate. Also, the metal resin bond does not readily de-laminate.

Additionally, the lactone containing solvent swell compositions and methods of the present invention provide effective desmearing and removal of resinous material from a substrate. The lactones may be employed in the solvent swell composition alone or mixed with an amide or another organic solvent. The present invention is particularly effective for use with resinous material that is used in the manufacture of printed wiring boards.

Advantageously, the solvent swell compositions and methods may be effectively employed in both horizontal and vertical methods of manufacturing printed circuit boards. The solvent swell compositions may be employed over short dwell times, thus providing highly suitable solvent swell compositions and methods for horizontal circuit board manufacturing methods. Also, the

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solvent swell compositions and methods may be effectively used to texture and desmear both high and low Tg resins.

A primary objective of the present invention is to provide a composition containing one or more lactones that conditions a resinous material to be substantially textured with an etchant.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide a composition containing one or more lactones that removes resinous material from a substrate.

A further objective of the present invention is to provide a method for substantially texturing resinous material of a substrate including the steps of first contacting the resinous material with a composition including one or more lactones; and then contacting the resinous material with an etching composition.

Yet another objective of the present invention is to provide a method for desmearing resin from the inside walls of holes formed in resinous substrates including the steps of first contacting the resinous substrate with a composition including one or more lactones; and then contacting the resinous substrate with an etching composition.

Additional advantages and objectives will become apparent to those of skill in the art after reading the following detailed description and the appended claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1A-B are electron micrographs taken at 2000X of a Isola resin material (1A) and a Polyclad® resin material (1B) textured with standard de-smear chemistry;

Figs. 2A-B are electron micrographs taken at 2000X of a Isola resin material (2A) and a Polyclad® resin material (2B) textured with a 40% bv epsilon-caprolactone/30% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone solution and the balance water;

Figs. 3A-B are electron micrographs taken at 2000X of a Isola resin material (3A) and a Polyclad® resin material (3B) textured with a 40% bv gamma-butyrolactone/30% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone solution and the balance water;

Figs. 4A-J are electron micrographs taken at 2000X of a Isola resin material (4A, C, E, G and I) textured with a 10%-50% bv aqueous epsilon-caprolactone solution and a Polyclad® resin material (4B, D, F, H, and J) textured with a 10%-50% bv aqueous epsilon-caprolactone solution;

Figs. 5A-J are electron micrographs taken at 2000X of Isola resin material (5A, C, E, G, and I) textured with a 10%-50% aqueous gamma-butyrolactone solution and a Polyclad® resin material (5B, D, F, H, and J) textured with a 10%-50% bv aqueous gamma butyrolactone solution;

Figs. 6A-D are electron micrographs taken at 2000X of a Isola resin material (6A and C) textured with a 10%-15% bv aqueous gamma-caprolactone solution and a Polyclad® resin material (6B and D) textured with a 10%-15% bv aqueous gamma-caprolactone solution;

Fig. 7 is a graph showing weight loss, actual and expected, of resin material that was treated with a solvent swell composition by plotting weight change/mg/cm² of resin material vs concentration of solvent component/% of Vol.

Fig. 8 is another graph showing weight loss, actual and expected, of resin material that was treated with a solvent swell composition by plotting weight change/mg/cm² vs concentration of solvent component/% of Vol.

Detailed Description of the Invention

As used throughout this specification, the abbreviations given shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise: g = gram; mg = milligram; cm = centimeter; DI = deionized; ° C = degrees Centigrade; M = molar; g/l = grams per liter; bv = by volume; wt% = percent by weight; and Tg = glass transition temperature.

The terms “printed circuit board” and “printed wiring board” are used interchangeably throughout this specification. The term “alkyl” or “alkane” refers to linear, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkane. Likewise, the term “alkenyl” or “alkene” refers to linear, branched or cyclic alkenyl or alkene. All amounts are percent by volume, unless otherwise noted. All numerical ranges are inclusive and are combinable.

The solvent swell compositions of the present invention include one or more lactones. The solvent swell compositions are employed to condition or treat a resinous material such that the resinous material becomes substantially textured or micro-roughened when the conditioned or

treated resinous material is etched. The lactones that may be employed include any suitable lactone in a sufficient quantity that conditions a resinous material such that upon etching the conditioned resinous material a porous texture is formed thereon. Porous, as defined within the scope of the present invention, means a state of a solid body penetrated by minute open spaces filled with a liquid or a gas. Porosity (P) may be expressed as the percentage of open space in the total volume. The lactone solvent swell method of the present invention provides a porosity of at least about 40%. Preferably the method of the present invention provides a porosity of from about 60% to about 90%. Also, the method of the present invention may employ lactones in a sufficient quantity to desmear and remove resinous material from a substrate.

Suitable lactones that may provide a porous texture on a resinous material and/or de-smear resinous material from a substrate include, but are not limited to, caprolactones, valerolactones, butyrolactones or derivatives thereof. Examples of such lactones include, but are not limited to, epsilon-caprolactone, gamma-caprolactone, gamma-valerolactone and derivatives thereof. Preferred lactones consist of epsilon-caprolactone, and gamma-caprolactone, and derivatives thereof.

The solvent swell compositions also may contain an amide in addition to the one or more lactones. Suitable amides include amides that are effective in swelling resinous material and conditioning resinous material for texturing. Such amides include, but are not limited to, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-dodecyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidone, or dimethylacetamide, and the like. Preferred amides consist of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidone.

Optional organic solvents that also may be included are any organic solvents which are effective in swelling resinous material, such as, but are not limited to, glycols, glycol ethers, glycol ether acetates, ketones, esters, aldehydes, alcohols, heterocyclic amines, and the like. Suitable organic solvents include, but are not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, (C₁-C₄) glycol ethers such as diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monopropyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol

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monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monopropyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene glycol monopropyl ether and dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, (C₁-C₄) glycol ether acetates such as dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate and propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol phenyl ether, (C₁-C₁₂) alkyl acetates such as ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, propyl acetate, ethyl lactate; ethyl butyrate, acetone, hexanone, pentanone, glyoxal, tetrahydrofuran, and the like. Also, alkylene carbonates such as ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, and the like may be employed. Such solvents are generally commercially available and may be used without further purification. Preferred solvents include the alkylene carbonates, especially ethylene carbonate and propylene carbonate. Such solvents are high flash point solvents and do not present a flammable hazard as some of the above optional solvents do during circuit board manufacture. Also, the amide N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidone has a high flash point and is a preferred amide that may be mixed with the one or more lactones.

Any amount of the above-identified lactones may be used to practice the present invention as long as the lactones condition resinous material such that etching the resinous material forms a porous texture on the resin, and/or desmears a substrate of resin. Generally, the amount of lactone in the solvent swell is from about 0.25% to about 100 % bv based on the total volume of the composition, preferably from about 20% to about 80 % bv, and more preferably from about 30% to about 60 % bv. A preferred lactone solvent swell contains epsilon-caprolactone at a concentration of at least about 20% bv, preferably at least about 30% bv, most preferably at least about 40% bv with the balance water. Another preferred lactone solvent swell contains gamma-caprolactone at a concentration of about 1.0% bv to about 20% bv, preferably from about 10% bv to about 15% bv with the balance water.

When an amide is combined with one or more lactones in the solvent swell composition, the amide generally is from about 1% to about 99% bv based on the total volume of the composition. Preferably the amide generally is from about 40% to about 80% bv of the composition. The lactone amount generally may range from about 0.25% bv to about 99% bv, preferably from about 5% bv to about 30% bv. The balance may be water, an optional organic solvent, or

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combinations thereof. An exemplary composition containing a lactone and an amide is epsilon-caprolactone and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. Each component is employed in sufficient quantity to obtain some porous texturing of a resinous material. The epsilon-caprolactone may range from at least about 10% bv. The N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone may range from at least about 10% bv.

Preferably, the epsilon-caprolactone and the N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone each compose at least about 20% bv of the formulation. A preferred range is about 20% bv to about 70% bv of epsilon-caprolactone, and about 20% to about 70% bv epsilon N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. Most preferably the epsilon-caprolactone ranges from about 30% bv to about 50% bv, and the N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone ranges from about 30% bv to about 50% bv. Examples of exemplary epsilon-caprolactone formulations include about 30% bv epsilon-caprolactone/about 50% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone with the balance water; and about 30% bv epsilon-caprolactone/about 40% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and the balance water.

Preferred gamma-caprolactone formulations contain gamma-caprolactone from about 0.5% bv to about 20% bv and from about 80% bv to about 99.5% bv of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. The most preferred gamma-caprolactone formulations include about 5% bv gamma-caprolactone/about 75% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone with the balance water.

Another suitable combination is gamma-butyrolactone and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. Preferably, the gamma-butyrolactone is at a concentration of at least about 30% bv, preferably from about 40% bv to about 70% bv. The N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone is at a concentration of from about 20% bv to about 50% bv. The balance may be water, or an optional organic solvent, or mixtures thereof.

The optional organic solvents listed above, when used, may be employed in amounts of from about 0.5% to about 30% bv, preferably from about 5% to about 15% bv. Such solvents are employed to assist in de-smearing or removing resin material from a substrate.

The lactone solvent swell compositions of the present invention may optionally include one or more wetting agents. Suitable wetting agents include, but are not limited to, anionic, cationic and nonionic surfactants, and preferably cationic and nonionic surfactants. When such wetting agents are used, they may be present in an amount from about 0.1 to about 10 wt%. Specific

amounts of a surfactant may readily be determined by a person of skill in the art with minimal experimentation.

The components of the lactone solvent swell compositions of the present invention may be mixed together by any suitable method or mixing apparatus known in the art. One or more lactones may be mixed with one or more of the amides or optional organic compounds listed above or water. If the desired combination is not miscible, a surfactant may be added in sufficient quantity to disperse the components of the solvent swell.

The compositions of the present invention may be used to swell a variety of resinous materials prior to a subsequent resin-removal step, such as epoxy resins, other thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins and mixtures thereof. The resins may also include reinforcing materials, such as organic and inorganic fibres or woven fibre cloths. The compositions of the present invention may be employed to swell conventional resin. Preferably, the compositions of the present invention are employed to swell high Tg resins. By "high Tg resin" it is meant that the glass transition temperature of the resin is about 150° C or greater. Such high Tg resins are particularly suitable for use in sequential build up ("SBU") applications.

Depending upon the particular use and processing conditions chosen, a wide range of resins may be swollen according to the present invention. The present invention is particularly suitable for swelling resinous materials used in printed wiring board manufacture such as FR-4 boards. Suitable resins include, but are not limited to, epoxy resins such as difunctional and multifunctional epoxy resins, polyimide resins, cyanate ester resins, bismaleimide triazine ("BT") resins, resin coated copper ("RCC") type materials, epoxy/polyphenylene oxide resins, and the like, as well as composites thereof. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the compositions of the present invention may also be useful in swelling other resins such as, but not limited to, acrylonitrilebutadienestyrene, polycarbonates ("PC"), polyphenylene oxides ("PPO"), polyphenylene ethers ("PPE"), polyphenylene sulfides ("PPS"), polysulfones ("PS"), polyamides, polyesters such as polyethyleneterephthalate ("PET") and polybutyleneterephthalate ("PBT"), polyetheretherketones ("PEEK"), liquid crystal polymers, polyurethanes, polyetherimides, and composites thereof.

The conditioned resinous material may then be textured by etching. Any conventional etching composition may be used. Preferably, the conditioned resinous material is textured by etching with a permanganate composition. Such permanganate etching compositions are well known to those skilled in the art. In general, such permanganate compositions include one or more sources of permanganate ion, one or more hydroxide ion sources and water. Suitable permanganate ion sources include, but are not limited to, sodium permanganate, potassium permanganate and the

leads to interconnected defects. Also, warping, blistering and cracking of the metallized product is reduced or prevented.

When electroless plating is performed, the porous textured resin material of the PWB is made electrically conductive by employing an activator. Such activators may be colloidal catalysts of noble or non-noble metals. Many commercial activators contain one or more of the noble metals (Au, Ag, Pt, Pd, Ir, Rh, Ru, and Os). Particularly preferred noble metals are Pd, Pt, Ag, and Au. The most preferred is palladium. Often the palladium is employed as a tin-palladium colloid such as the commercially available activator Circuposit 3344® (obtainable from Shipley Company, Marlborough, MA, U.S.A.). Suitable non-noble metals include, but are not limited to, Cu and Ni. The preferred non-noble metal is copper. Often the copper is employed in the colloidal catalyst as a copper oxide.

Advantageously, when the noble and non-noble metal colloidal catalysts are applied to the textured resinous material, the colloidal particles become entrapped within the pores of the surface as well as settling on the top of the textured resinous surface. The colloidal catalyst particles dispersed throughout the porous textured resinous material act as seeds for metal to deposit in the pores and on the surface of the resin. Such a metal layer is continuous across the resin surface and well anchored through the pores of the textured resinous surface to form a metal layer to resin surface bond of high integrity.

The lactone solvent swell composition and method of the present invention may be used to prepare a resinous substrate for any electroless plating method employed in the art. An example of one method of electroless plating is a process according to the following sequence of steps:

1. Contacting a metal clad, epoxy resin PWB that has been textured according to the lactone solvent swell etching and neutraliser method of the present invention.
2. Rinsing the PWB with water for about 4 minutes.
3. Treating the PWB with a sensitizer to optimize catalyst pick-up.
4. Rinsing the PWB with water for about 4 minutes.
5. Etching the metal clad laminate in a microetch for about two minutes.

- As mentioned above an advantage of the present invention is that resinous material is textured such that a metal layer may be deposited on the resinous material forming a mechanical bond of high integrity between the metal and resin. The adhesion between the resin and the metal is such that the metal does not readily separate from the resin. Thus, the present invention is particularly suited to applications where porous texturing of a resin is desired.

It has been surprisingly found that the rate of resin removal may be controlled by adjusting the concentration of the lactone in the present compositions. Increasing the lactone concentration increases the amount of resin removed from a substrate for a given period of time. Thus, the present invention provides a method for controlling the rate of resin removal from a substrate using a composition including one or more lactones, including the step of adjusting the concentration of the one or more lactones in the composition. The lactone concentration may be adjusted by a variety of means, such as by adding more or less lactone, amide, organic solvent or water to the composition.

The following example is intended to illustrate further various aspects of the present invention, but is not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any aspect.

Example

The following comparative tests showed that the lactone solvent swell compositions of the present invention conditioned resinous materials for texturing with an etchant such that a high integrity bond may be formed between the resin and deposited metal. Also, the tests showed that the lactone solvent swells of the present invention reduced resin weight, and are suitable for desmearing procedures during PWB preparation.

Two types of resinous materials were employed to test the lactone solvent swell compositions of the present invention for their ability to swell, condition for texturing and remove resinous material. One resinous material employed was Duraver®-E-Cu quality 117 epoxy base material (obtainable from Isola Laminate Systems Corp., La Crosse, WI, U.S.A.) and the second was Polyclad® 370 epoxy base material (obtainable from Polyclad Laminates, Inc., Franklin, NH, U.S.A.). The Duraver®-E-Cu quality 117 epoxy base material (Isola) had a Tg of from about 150° C to about 200° C. Numerical data for the Isola resinous material is tallied in the table below. The base materials were cut into coupons of about 7.5 cm x 7.5 cm and had a thickness of about 1.6 mm. Each coupon had from 10 to 15 through-holes. The diameter of the through-holes was about 1.0 mm. Two sets of Isola coupons were tested and one set of Polyclad® coupons were tested. The Polyclad® coupons and one set of the Isola coupons were copper clad.

The bare laminate Isola coupons that were not copper clad were tested for resin loss and desmearing. The weight loss data for the bare laminate Isola coupons are in the table.

Each coupon was dried in a conventional convection oven at about 105° C (about 220° F) for about an hour until a constant weight was achieved. Each coupon was weighed on a standard analytical balance. Each coupon was then treated with a solvent swell composition for about 15 minutes at about 85° C (185° F). Each treated coupon was then rinsed with water for about 4 minutes followed by etching for about 15 minutes at about 85° C to texturize the coupons. The etchant employed was Circuposit® 4130 an alkaline permanganate etching bath (obtainable from Shipley Company, Marlborough, MA). After etching was completed, each coupon was rinsed with water for about 4 minutes followed by treating the coupons with a neutralizer to remove all permanganate residues from the coupons. The neutralizer employed was an aqueous solution of dilute sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide. All the coupons were then placed in the conventional convection oven at about 105° C over about 48 hours to dry. After drying, the bare laminate coupons were weighed using the standard analytical balance to determine the weight loss or resin loss from the coupons. The weight of each bare laminate coupon before and after conditioning and etching is recorded in the table below. The weight change is also recorded. The surface area of each Isola bare laminate coupon also was determined and a tally of the weight change/surface area was made. The change in weight/surface area of each coupon provided a more accurate comparison of the loss of resin from the desmear treatment.

The solvent swells used were composed of epsilon-caprolactone, epsilon-caprolactone mixed with N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), gamma-caprolactone, gamma-caprolactone mixed with N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), gamma-valerolactone, gamma-valerolactone mixed with N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), gamma-butyrolactone (control), gamma-butyrolactone mixed with N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) (control). The amounts of the lactones employed ranged from about 1% bv to about 50% bv. The balance of the compositions was water to bring each solvent swell composition to about 100% bv. The specific components and amounts of each component used in the solvent swells to treat the coupons are given in the table below.

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Each coupon had been cut laterally such that the surface of one or more through-holes was examined for texturing. Examination was performed using a standard scanning electron microscope. All of the coupons were observed for texturing and the quality of the texturing was recorded. Poor texturing was given a P, moderate texturing an M, and good texturing a G (see table below). A poor textured resinous material had a smooth and/or shingled or shaled appearance under the electron microscope. Shingled or shaled appearance within the scope of the present invention means splintery or uneven overlapping layers. Moderate texturing showed some porosity in the resinous material with no significant observable shingling or smooth surfaces. Good texturing showed significant porosity. Such porosity covered over about 50% of the solvent swell treated resinous material. Micrographs were taken using a camera attached to the electron microscope. Each micrograph was taken at about 2000X. The micrographs are disclosed in Figures 1A-B to 6A-D of the Figures.

One copper clad Isola and one copper clad Polyclad® coupon were treated with Circuposit® 3302 (control) and Hole Prep® 4125 (control) both glycol ether solvent swell formulations (obtainable from Shipley Company). The numerical values for the coupon treated with Hole Prep® 4125 were not recorded in the table below. Figs. 1A-1B show micrographs of Isola and Polyclad® 370 resinous material that were treated with standard Shipley solvent swell compositions of Circuposit® 3302 and Hole Prep® 4125, respectively. The results were poor. The micrographs showed shingling or shaling and no porosity. Poor results were also obtained with a solvent swell composition containing 40% bv of gamma-butyrolactone/30% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone with the balance water as shown in Figures 3A (Isola) and 3B (Polyclad® 370). The micrographs showed shingling of the resinous material. The uneven overlapping layers or shingling in Figure 3B is especially apparent.

Figures 5A-5J show micrographs of Isola resinous material (5A, C, E, G, and I) and Polyclad® 370 resinous material (5B, D, F, H, and J) that were treated with gamma-butyrolactone. The resinous materials shown in Figures 5A-B, C-D, E-F, G-H, and I-J were treated with gamma-butyrolactone at concentrations of 10% bv, 20% bv, 30% bv, 40% bv and 50% bv, respectively. The lower the concentration of the gamma-butyrolactone the less texturing occurred. In each micrograph, the texturing was shingling. The most textured surface was the

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Isola resinous material treated with 50% gamma-butyrolactone as shown in micrograph 5I. Although the coupon was well textured, the texturing was shingling. There was no observable porosity.

Figures 2A and 2B show micrographs of Isola (2A) and Polyclad® 370 (2B) treated with a solvent swell containing 40% bv epsilon-caprolactone/30% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. Good texturing was obtained on both resinous materials. Figures 2A and 2B show extensive porosity.

Figures 4A, C, E, G, and I show micrographs of Isola coupons treated with epsilon-caprolactone formulations of 10% bv, 20% bv, 30% bv, 40% bv, and 50% bv, respectively. Figures 4B, D, F, H, and J show micrographs of Polyclad® coupons treated with epsilon-caprolactone formulations of 10% bv, 20% bv, 30% bv, 40% bv, and 50% bv, respectively. 10% bv epsilon-caprolactone formulations had poor results. Figures 4A-4B show some shingling with no porous surface formation. The beginning of a porous surface, or moderate surface, on the resinous material began to form with 20% bv epsilon-caprolactone as seen by the beginning of hole formation in Figures 4C-4D. Good surface texture, or porosity, was obtained with epsilon-caprolactone formulations of 30% bv and higher as shown in Figures 4E-4J.

Figures 6A and 6C show micrographs of Isola resinous material treated with 10% bv gamma-caprolactone and 15% bv gamma-caprolactone, respectively. Figures 6B and 6D show micrographs of Polyclad® resinous material treated with 10% bv gamma-caprolactone and 15% bv gamma-caprolactone, respectively. Good texturing was obtained with the 15% bv gamma-caprolactone as shown by the extensive porosity in Figures 6C and 6D. Moderate texturing was obtained with the 10% bv gamma-caprolactone as shown in Figures 6A and 6B. Porous surfaces are apparent in Figures 6A and 6B, however, the porosity is not as pronounced as in Figures 6C and 6D which show good texturing.

The best texturing or porosity formation shown in the micrographs was obtained from the epsilon-caprolactone and gamma-caprolactone formulations. Such good texturing was especially obtained from the 40% bv epsilon-caprolactone/30% bv N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone as well as the 30% bv epsilon-caprolactone and higher concentrations, and the 15% bv gamma-caprolactone. The poorest results for the lactone formulations were obtained from the gamma-butyrolactone formulations.

Figures 7 and 8 contrast expected and actual weight loss of resinous material (bare laminate Isola) treated with five different solvent swell compositions. Figure 7 shows a graph of resinous material weight loss vs increasing concentration of solvent swell components. As the concentration of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone increases in the solvent swell formulation, the weight loss of the resin increases. In the case of gamma-butyrolactone, as the concentration increased the loss of weight of the resin decreased. The expected result from a combination of gamma-

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butyrolactone and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was an increase in weight loss with a slight decrease in weight loss where the concentration of each component was 40% bv and 50% bv. However, the actual results showed a significant decrease in weight loss as the concentration of each component increased from about 20% bv to about 50% bv.

The graph of Figure 8 shows similar results. The weight loss of resinous material increased as the concentration of the N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone increased. In contrast, as the concentration of epsilon-caprolactone increased, the weight loss decreased. The expected weight loss of resinous material treated with the combination of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and epsilon-caprolactone was a general increase in weight loss because of the N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. However, the actual result was a decrease in the weight loss of the resinous material. Part of the decrease in the weight loss was probably due to some solvent retention. The coupon conditioned with the solvent swell composed of epsilon-caprolactone and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone showed good texturing. Generally, a less negative or more positive weight gain correlates with good surface texturing.

TABLE

Run #	Solvent Swell	Weight Before Desmear / g	Weight After Desmear / g	Weight Diff.	Area / cm ²	Weight Diff. mg/cm ²	Texture Isola	Texture Polyclad®
1	Circuposit® 3302	8.1436	8.1276	-0.0160	55.65	-0.29	P	P
2	10% NMP	8.2270	8.2119	-0.0151	56.21	-0.27	P	P
3	20% NMP	8.5916	8.5749	-0.0167	58.65	-0.28	P	P
4	30% NMP	8.8843	8.8648	-0.0195	61.08	-0.32	P	P
5	40% NMP	8.1462	8.1148	-0.0314	56.21	-0.56	P	P
6	50% NMP	9.2739	9.2365	-0.0374	63.54	-0.59	P	P
7	10% E-caprolactone+ 10% NMP	8.6993	8.6830	-0.0163	58.65	-0.28	P	P
8	10% E-caprolactone+ 20% NMP	8.4220	8.4017	-0.0203	58.65	-0.35	P	P
9	10% E-caprolactone+ 30% NMP	8.5804	8.5496	-0.0308	58.65	-0.53	P	P
10	10% E-caprolactone+ 40% NMP	8.2290	8.2060	-0.0230	56.21	-0.41	M	M
11	10% E-caprolactone+ 50% NMP	8.0150	7.9890	-0.0260	54.97	-0.47	M	M
12	20% E-caprolactone+ 10% NMP	8.3942	8.3547	-0.0395	58.65	-0.67	M	M
13	20% E-caprolactone+ 20% NMP	8.6149	8.5803	-0.0346	58.65	-0.59	M	M
14	20% E-caprolactone+ 30% NMP	8.0420	8.0111	-0.0309	57.48	-0.54	M	M
15	20% E-caprolactone+ 40% NMP	7.6466	7.6214	-0.0252	52.70	-0.48	G	G
16	20% E-caprolactone+ 50% NMP	8.0853	8.0748	-0.0105	55.08	-0.19	G	G
17	30% E-caprolactone+ 10% NMP	8.2958	8.2666	-0.0292	57.48	-0.51	M	M
18	30% E-caprolactone+ 20% NMP	8.3883	8.3584	-0.0299	57.48	-0.52	M	M
19	30% E-caprolactone+ 30% NMP	8.3945	8.3756	-0.0189	57.48	-0.33	G	G
20	30% E-caprolactone+ 40% NMP	8.3453	8.3449	-0.0004	57.48	-0.01	G	G

21	30% E-caprolactone+ 50% NMP	8.2503	8.2365	-0.0138	57.48	-0.24	G	G
22	40% E-caprolactone+ 10% NMP	8.5737	8.5787	0.0050	59.88	0.08	M	M
23	40% E-caprolactone+ 20% NMP	8.1251	8.1081	-0.0170	56.29	-0.30	G	G
24	40% E-caprolactone+ 30% NMP	8.3800	8.3701	-0.0099	58.06	-0.17	G	G
25	40% E-caprolactone+ 40% NMP	8.0770	8.0740	-0.0030	55.65	-0.05	G	G
26	40% E-caprolactone+ 50% NMP	8.6952	8.7020	0.0068	62.28	0.11	G	G
27	50% E-caprolactone+ 10% NMP	8.2846	8.2754	-0.0092	58.06	-0.16	G	G
28	50% E-caprolactone+ 20% NMP	8.4251	8.4213	-0.0038	58.06	-0.07	G	G
29	50% E-caprolactone+ 30% NMP	8.2530	8.2627	0.0097	58.06	0.17	G	G
30	50% E-caprolactone+ 40% NMP	8.5012	8.5138	0.0126	58.06	0.22	G	G
31	50% E-caprolactone+ 50% NMP	8.5766	8.5894	0.0128	59.26	0.22	G	G
32	10% E-caprolactone	8.5251	8.5099	-0.0152	58.06	-0.26	P	P
33	20% E-caprolactone	8.3341	8.3049	-0.0292	58.06	-0.50	M	M
34	30% E-caprolactone	8.5747	8.5630	-0.0117	59.26	-0.20	G	G
35	40% E-caprolactone	8.2467	8.2432	-0.0035	56.86	-0.06	G	G
36	50% E-caprolactone	8.4214	8.4181	-0.0033	58.06	-0.06	G	G
37	10% G-butyrolactone	7.8103	7.7852	-0.0251	55.07	-0.46	P	P
38	20% G-butyrolactone	8.2481	8.2185	-0.0296	57.46	-0.52	P	P
39	30% G-butyrolactone	8.2357	8.2039	-0.0318	57.46	-0.55	P	P
40	40% G-butyrolactone	8.3878	8.3621	-0.0257	56.85	-0.45	P	P
41	50% G-butyrolactone	8.2638	8.2481	-0.0157	57.46	-0.27	P	P
42	10% G-butyrolactone+ 10% NMP	7.2808	7.2591	-0.0217	49.75	-0.44	P	P
43	10% G-butyrolactone+ 20% NMP	8.3485	8.3209	-0.0276	58.04	-0.48	P	P

44	10% G-butyrolactone+ 30% NMP	8.4771	8.4477	-0.0294	58.04	-0.51	P	P
45	10% G-butyrolactone+ 40% NMP	8.0834	8.0531	-0.0303	55.08	-0.55	P	P
46	10% G-butyrolactone+ 50% NMP	8.3134	8.2883	-0.0251	56.25	-0.45	P	P
47	20% G-butyrolactone+ 10% NMP	8.2494	8.2224	-0.0270	56.85	-0.47	P	P
48	20% G-butyrolactone+ 20% NMP	8.3854	8.3591	-0.0263	56.80	-0.46	P	P
49	20% G-butyrolactone+ 30% NMP	7.9089	7.8848	-0.0241	55.08	-0.44	P	P
50	20% G-butyrolactone+ 40% NMP	7.4084	7.3940	-0.0144	49.22	-0.29	P	P
51	20% G-butyrolactone+ 50% NMP	8.1952	8.1918	-0.0034	55.08	-0.06	P	P
52	30% G-butyrolactone+ 10% NMP	7.1869	7.1691	-0.0178	50.81	-0.35	P	P
53	30% G-butyrolactone+ 20% NMP	8.2352	8.2210	-0.0142	56.85	-0.25	P	P
54	30% G-butyrolactone+ 30% NMP	8.2964	8.2891	-0.0073	58.06	-0.13	P	P
55	30% G-butyrolactone+ 40% NMP	8.0832	8.0808	-0.0024	55.65	-0.04	M	M
56	30% G-butyrolactone+ 50% NMP	7.5386	7.5360	-0.0026	52.02	-0.05	M	M
57	40% G-butyrolactone+ 10% NMP	8.5739	8.5525	-0.0214	58.06	-0.37	P	P
58	40% G-butyrolactone+ 20% NMP	8.6302	8.6228	-0.0074	59.27	-0.12	P	P
59	40% G-butyrolactone+ 30% NMP	8.3417	8.3372	-0.0045	58.06	-0.08	P	P
60	40% G-butyrolactone+ 40% NMP	8.7060	8.7065	0.0005	60.48	0.01	M	M
61	40% G-butyrolactone+ 50% NMP	8.4891	8.4895	0.0004	58.06	0.01	M	M
62	50% G-butyrolactone+ 10% NMP	8.7026	8.6970	-0.0056	59.88	-0.09	P	P
63	50% G-butyrolactone+ 20% NMP	7.9805	7.9792	-0.0013	55.44	-0.02	M	M
64	50% G-butyrolactone+ 30% NMP	7.9172	7.9220	0.0048	55.44	0.09	M	M
65	50% G-butyrolactone+ 40% NMP	7.8751	7.8795	0.0044	55.44	0.08	G	G
66	50% G-butyrolactone+ 50% NMP	8.0763	8.0781	0.0018	55.44	0.03	M	M

90	1%G-caprolactone+ 30%NMP	7.6668	7.6449	-0.0219	52.73	-0.42	P	P
91	1%G-caprolactone+ 40%NMP	7.3649	7.3373	-0.0276	51.56	-0.54	P	P
92	1%G-caprolactone+ 50%NMP	7.5479	7.5195	-0.0284	51.56	-0.55	P	P
93	5%G-caprolactone+ 10%NMP	8.2421	8.2150	-0.0271	56.25	-0.48	P	P
94	5%G-caprolactone+ 20%NMP	8.2802	8.2524	-0.0278	56.85	-0.49	P	P
95	5%G-caprolactone+ 30%NMP	8.1533	8.1244	-0.0289	56.85	-0.51	P	P
96	5%G-caprolactone+ 40%NMP	8.1811	8.1541	-0.0270	56.85	-0.47	P	P
97	5%G-caprolactone+ 50%NMP	8.1925	8.1601	-0.0324	53.91	-0.60	P	P
98	10%G-caprolactone+ 10%NMP	8.3296	8.3138	-0.0158	58.04	-0.27	P	P
99	10%G-caprolactone+ 20%NMP	8.1640	8.1458	-0.0182	56.85	-0.32	P	P
100	10%G-caprolactone+ 30%NMP	8.4920	8.4749	-0.0171	59.22	-0.29	P	P
101	10%G-caprolactone+ 40%NMP	7.1434	7.1288	-0.0146	51.01	-0.29	P	P
102	10%G-caprolactone+ 50%NMP	5.6763	5.6699	-0.0064	41.13	-0.16	P	P

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